Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

The British Queen.—With what is published in the present sheet, as to the testimony against the queen, we propose to conclude our notices of it, unless indeed, something of a more particular nature than any thing which we have yet seen, should reach us.—Enough of disgusting matter has been presented, and there is a singular sameness in the different stories of the witnesses; yet the whole leaves the question of positive guilt a supposition, admitting (generally and as far as possible) that what is said to be true, is true. We cannot consent any further to become the agents of spreading this moral pestilence before the people; and the king of England has much to answer for in the course which he has pursued against his wife—who, if she is all that is said and insinuated to be, is yet pure and unsullied, compared with himself. He at this time, has the marchioness of Hartford under his roof with her husband also who witnesses the *visits* of royalty without a blush, for he enjoys a fat office—that of chamberlain, whose duty it is to suppress vice and immorality, with a salary of $25,000 a year, and it is not long since the earl of Yarmouth caught the king and his wife in such a situation that he fell upon his majesty and beat him severely, blacking both his eyes with the dexterity of a Mendoza. But the history of the king is one of greater debauchery than has yet been written. It is intimated that the queen's counsel may defend her by condemning the king—if so we shall have the most disgusting tale that ever was told, with proof of its truth undoubted.

The ministers of the king and the attorney general, their agent, have attempted to prove too much. If a thousand witnesses *hired* as those against the queen are known to be, were to testify to the facts insinuated in his speech when the latter opened the case, nature and common sense would say that the testimony was false. If less had been attempted, more might have been accomplished. Besides, facts are developing in relation to the principal witnesses against her, which, to our minds, conclusively prove that the story has been written out for them by some person interested in disgracing her: they recollect day and date of the most minute things calculated to injure her character, and yet such things were so common (according to their accounts) that it was impossible such miserable creatures would have *noted* them. Majocci, a stable boy, one of the lowest of the Italian population effects to have kept a memorandum of daily transactions, though by his own confession he can hardly write! So it is with the rest, especially Louisa Dumont, whose great delicacy caused her to run away, lest she might witness something which it seems happened in the queen's household every night, and oftentimes in the day! But we shall soon see the proper light in which these witnesses ought shall stand. The counsel for the queen are men of honor and they feel satisfied in an ability to defeat the conspiracy against her.

The queen's manners may be singular, but situated as she has been, great allowances must be made for her; and the perjury which has been brought to bear against her is even more disgusting than the crimes with which she is charged. She is evidently a persecuted woman; for which it was proved that Sir John and lady Douglas, in 1806, swore falsely against her, Sir John was not censured for it, and permitted to retain his rank of major-general in the army, as well as to keep his situation in the household of one of the royal dukes.*

But in these things we see new reasons to hate monarchy and cleave to our republican institutions, and so far it is well that such matters are made known. It has cost us much labour to give the abstracts to which we have presented of the testimony; and though we conclude that the queen is not a *Diana*, we feel satisfied that there is a foul conspiracy against her; believing that many things charged are probably true, as to her familiarity with Bergami, such as leaning on his arm; but her condescention to her servants generally, may be paliated by a knowledge of the manners of the country in which she lived, and her own forlorn persecuted condition; every where surrounded by spies, and always obstructed by the agents and ministers of her husband, at foreign courts.—But yet she might have remained abroad and did what she pleased with 50,000*l* a year. Her great offence is that she returned to England.

Niles's Register.

* Lord Castlereagh in the house of commons declared that lady Douglas was perjured; yet soon after she received a pension for her services in this very perjured affair!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Executive Appointments.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania on the 13th inst. Mr. Hill laid on the table the following preamble and resolution:

In a representative republican government it is vitally essential to its purity and permenancy & also peculiarly satisfactory to the citizens, that all power delegated by the constitution, or by any given law of the legislature, or that may be excercised by any delegate, deputy or agent of the people, or by any officer of the government, should be clearly defined, well understood and strictly adhered to. And whereas some of the powers usually excercised by the governor, in appointing to office, and in removing therefrom, are entirely unknown to the constitution, and unprovided for by law.—And whereas the wide extended patronage excercised by the executive in this commonwealth, has been and continues to be much complained of, as a political evil, by all classes of citizens, and every description of state politicians. And whereas it is believed, at this day of extended information and political improvement, that justice and policy unite in demanding executive patronage to be restricted to its constitutional limits. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire and ascertain by what authority, or supposed authority the governor has excercised the power of appointing to office the several officers who have been appointed by him, excepting the secretary of the commonwealth, judges of the several courts and justices of the peace; and make a report, particularly designating in each case, whether the appointment was authorised by the constitution, or by a law of the legislature, or whether from the necessity of the case and the common consent of the people; and also shewing the constitutional, legal or supposed term of service of each officer, accompanied with the opinion of the committees whether any, and if any, what alteration ought and can constitutionally be made in the appointments to and continuance in any of the offices now in the gift of the governor.

Resolved, That the committee be and they are hereby authorized to call on the governor, secretary of the commonwealth, or attorney general, for any information necessary in the performance of the duties required of them by the foregoing resolution.

Friday Dec. 22.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Breck from inhabitants near the city of Philadelphia, complaining of depredations by gunners, and praying a law to restrain abuses in this respect—referred to Messrs. Breck, Hill, and Piper.

Mr. Eyster from inhabitants of Adams county, stating that Wm. Scott, esq. one of the associate judges of said county, is in his 80th year—and unable at all times to attend to the duties of his office—but that his reduced circumstances in life, require the salary to support him—praying remuneration may be allowed him, for his revolutionary services. Referred to committee on Claims.

Mr. Wallace, from Hardman Philips, B. R. Morgan and others, for aid to complete a road from Warrior Marck, in Huntingdon county, to Philipsburg, in Centre county—referred to standing committee on that subject.

Mr. Willet, from Mifflin county praying that part of said county may be annexed to Union county—and remonstrating against division of said county. Referred to Willet, Leib, Alter.

Mr. Lieb from the president and directors of the "Academy of Fine Arts," praying for a law to enable them to raise 20,000 dollars by way of lottery. Referred to members from City and County.

REPORTS.

Mr. Dickerson, from committee on claims, unfavorable to the petition of William M'Fadden, an old soldier—similar report, on petition of Henry Hamerick, an old soldier.

The bill entitled "An act relative to the Octorara Navigation Company," was read a third time and passed—also, an act to erect the town of Montrose, in Susquehanna county into a borough.

A bill to incorporate the apprentices' Library Company, was read a second time, and passed.

Mr Raguet offered the following resolution:

Whereas the charter of a number of the banks incorporated by this commonwealth, will expire in the years 1824 and 1825; in anticipation of which one application for renewal has already been made, and others may soon be looked for—and whereas it is important, that the views of the legislature upon so momentous a subject, should be made known to the public—Therefore,

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of renewing any or all the charters of the banks, incorporated by law, as they shall severally expire, and that they be instructed to suggest such amendments as may in their opinion, be calculated to promote the public good, if introduced into all such charters, as it may hereafter be advisable to renew.

Messrs. Leib and M'Mullen's resolution for vacating the seats of Messrs. Markley and Barnard, was read a second time, and on the question, to adopt the resolution, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Leib and Davidson, and were as follow:

YEAS,—Messrs. Leib, M'Mullen—2.

NAYS,—Messrs. Allshouse, Alter, Breck, Cadwallader, Conyngham, Davidson, Eichelberger, Eyster, Fegar Fry, Grosh, Hill, Hubley, Hurst, M'Keens, Piper, Power, Raguet, Sawyer, Smith, Wallace, Willet, Winter, Marks speaker—25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday Dec. 22.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Connelly from inhabitants of Crawford and Venango counties, praying for an alteration in the line dividing said counties.

Mr. Mann, twelve petitions of similar tenor, from inhabitants of Chester and Lancaster counties, praying for a new county—petitions with an item of unfinished business on the same subject—referred to Messrs. Mann, Kelton, Henderson, Dewart, Roberts Orr, Dunn.

Mr. Sturgeon from inhabitants of Fayette county, praying for a law to erect a house for the support of the poor.

Mr. Uhler, from inhabitants of Lebanon remonstrating against a law to regulate the practice of medicine.

Mr. Hunt, from Chester county, praying for such a law—referred to committee on that subject.

Mr. Wilson Smith, petition from James Herrington of Erie praying for relief—referred to committee on claims.

Mr. Atlee, moved to appoint a committee on a petition laid on table 20th inst. from pilots in the river Delaware—referred to members from city and county.

Mr. Roberts from inhabitants of Washington county, for authority to build a poor house—referred to members from Washington.

Mr. Wm. Smyth, from inhabitants of Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield, for turnpike road from Bellefonte to Kishacoquilas.

REPORTS.

Mr. Uhler, from committee on that subject, reported a bill for erecting the town Lebanon into a borough.

Mr. Hart, from, Committee on that subject reported a bill for removal of seat of Justice, in Bedford county, to Connelsville.

Mr. Brackenridge, from Committee on Claims, reported unfavorable on petition of John Weygandt and Robert Thompson and favorable on petition of Capt. Robert Orr, a revolutionary officer.

The reformer of Bennsvalley

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.
From the New York Columbian.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Queen acquitted—the Florida Treaty signed.

Last evening the ship Hector, Capt. Bennet, arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th of last month and brings dates 14 days later than before received, being to the 18th ult.

The news of immediate interest to us, by this arrival, is the CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS—on which subject it appears that Don Manuel de Barros, attached to the Spanish legation to the United States arrived at the house of the Spanish consul in Bordeaux, with the treaty for the *Cession of the Floridas which had been ratified by the Cortes.* A letter from Bordeaux received at Paris on the 7th November, he will embark immediately, in the ship Rapid, of New York, for Philadelphia.

The trial of the queen terminated in the House of Lords on the 10th November. It having been ascertained that there would be only a majority of nine for the bill, a motion was made by Lord Liverpool to postpone the question for *six months!* or, in other words *dismiss the bill.* This is with propriety viewed as the ACQUITAL OF THE QUEEN; and great illuminations and rejoicings had in consequence taken place.

CASE OF THE QUEEN.

The question on the second reading of the bill against the queen, was taken on the 6th Nov. when it appeared there were contents 123—non contens, 95—Majority 28 On the following day, the debate on the third reading was commenced, which was continued till the 10th. The house then divided; when there appeared for a third reading 108, against it 99, leaving a majority of 9 in favor of the bill.

As soon as the state of the division was announced, Lord Dacre rose, and holding a paper in his hand, said he had been intrusted with a petition from her majesty, praying to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill. Lord Liverpool said that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. He could not be ignorant of the state of public feeling with regard to this measure and it appeared to be the opinion of the house that the bill should be read a third time only by a majority of nine votes: Had the third reading been carried by as considerable a number of peers as the second, he and his colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the bill, and to send it down to the other branch of the legislature. In the present state of the country however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced just evinced by their lordships, they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it—He should accordingly move that the question that the bill bill do pass be put on this day six months. (The most vehement cheering took place on this unexpected declaration.)

Earl Grey rose as soon as the Earl of Liverpool had resumed his seat, but the confusion did no subside until after his lordship had been some time on his legs. His lordship complained of the whole course ministers had pursued with regard to the bill, which after the declaration of the noble earl could scarcely be said to be before the house, but which was still before the country, and would long live in its memory—He charged the servants of the crown with the grossest neglect of duty, in the first instance, in listening only to *ex parte* evidence and giving a willing credence to the most exaggerated and unfounded calumnies.—They had thus, for many months, agitated the nation; they had produced a general stagnation of public and private business; and they had given a most favorable opportunity, were it desired, to the enemies of internal peace and tranquility. They had betrayed their king, insulted their queen (continued cries of hear from all sides,) and had given a shock to the morals of society by the promulgation of the detestable and disgusting evidence, in the hearing of which the house had been so long occupied. (Hear.) His lordship also reprobated, in the severest terms, the conduct of the Milan commissioners, who, having been appointed not to investigate the truth, but to obtain testimony of guilt, had found in this country but too great an inclination to put faith in all their agents and witnesses might invent against the honor and reputation of the queen of Great Britain. The result has been, that after inquiries, secret and open—after the greatest calumnies and foulest libels had been made the subject of detail and debate for fifty days—after all the injury it was possible for them to do the queen had been accomplished, the bill was abandoned, not without reason, but assuredly without apology. His lordship concluded by assuring the noble lords on the other side, that the people of Great Britain would not be satisfied with the mere withdrawing of the measure, but would demand a strict inquiry into its foundation and origin. Great applause.

Lord Erskine addressed a few words to their lordships in a manner truly emphatic and striking:—"I have heard, (said he) the proposals of the noble Earl, I see the fate of this odious measure consumated, and I feel nothing but the most lively and entire satisfaction. I heartily rejoice in this event My lords, I am an old man; and my life, whether it has been for good or evil, has been passed under the sacred rule of the law. In this moment I feel my strength renovated and repaired, by that rule being restored, the accursed charge wherewith we have been menaced has passed over our heads; there is an end of that horrid and portentious excresence of a new law retrospective, and iniquitous, and oppressive; and the constitution and scheme of our polity is once more safe. My heart is too full of the escape we have just had to let me do more than praise the blessings of the system we have regained; but I cannot praise them adequately myself, and I prefer expressing my own sentiments in the fine language of one of the most eloquent authors of my age, Hooker, who thus speaks in his great work his Ecclesiastical Polity:—"Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God; her voice the harmony of the world; all things in Heaven and earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring her as the mother of peace and joy."

The Duke of Montrose said, he should oppose the motion for throwing out the bill. He was convinced of her majesty's criminality, and should never look up to her as a queen. The motion was then put and agreed to, and the house adjourned to the 22d inst. the day on which the commons meet.

London Nov. 11.—We have at last the satisfaction of congratulating the country on the abandonment of the Pains and Penalties Bill. The division on the third reading having given a majority of only nine in favor of ministers, that is a majority formed altogether of themselves, Lord Liverpool could not, with any regard to decency, attempt the passing of the measure. Such is the termination of the odious proceedings which for many months have kept the country in a state of continual irritation, which have done more to withdraw the affections of the people from the Constitutional authorities, than all the revolutionary writings which ever were composed, and which have truly been derogatory from the dignity of the crown and the best interest of the empire.

The joy with which this result was received is indiscribable. The news flew with the rapidity of lightning to the remotest quarters of this metropolis. The exultation was universal. A town relieved from a twelve months siege could not have displayed a more tumultuous gladness; the streets were soon thronged, and in the evening the illumination was general in all the principal streets. Reports of feux de joice were heard in every direction. Such is the manner in which the failure of the attempts to destroy her majesty has been received in London. As there has been but one feeling throughout the country with respect to the proceedings, the joy of course will be universal

The national character never appeared to more advantage than during the whole of these proceedings. The people saw that the queen was on the point of becoming the victim of a powerful conspiracy, and with that love of justice which they have always possessed, they expressed their indignation at the base attempt in so loud and unequivocal a manner, as to palsy the hand which was stretched out to destroy her. Every violation of justice leads to still more extensive violations. The injustice from which she was about to suffer, would have afforded a precedent for the destruction of others; and the interest taken by the people is, therefore, not more honorable to the generosity and feeling, than it is creditable to the good sense of the people. The triumph of her majesty is also, therefore, their triumph; for the successful resistance of oppression, the defeat of injustice, are causes for triumph truly worthy of a free and enlightened people.

The people achieved a glorious victory but they must not stop. The responsible advisers of these disgraceful measures, the men who filled the Green Bag, and who entered on the odious inquiry in defiance of a resolution of the house of commons, pronouncing it derogatory from the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire, are still in power. They still surround the sovereign, whose true interests they have so egregiously betrayed.—Can men who have shown themselves so destitute of every statesman like quality as to enter on a course, the calamitous consequences of which were obvious to all who possessed the least penetration—a course which rallied all that was sound and virtuous in the country against the executive—can these men be allowed to retain the places which they have shown themselves unfit to fill.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right'

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

Answer to the 1st Quest. inserted in last week's paper.

Take any number, say 24, for the side of an equalateral triangle, and find the content 249.36.

Then by 19th of 6th Euclid, similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides—Therefore,

As 249.36 : 180 :: 24 : 17 32 and to find a mean proportional between 24 and 17.32 say—As $24 : x :: x : 17.32$ where x = the mean proportional. Therefore $x^2 = 24 \times 17.32 = 415\ 68$ and $x = 20.3126$ = side of triangle, as near as possible.

J. D H

Answer to the "Rebus" in the last Patriot—By a young Lady.

The *Plebian* class can daily see
Inferiors, once, rise far above them;
But King's are great as they can be
Upon this earth, where none doth love them.
And yet, sometimes, they see *it* too—
When *gullotines* are brought to view!
But God, in truth, can't see this thing.
He's "Lord of Lords, of Kings the KING."
Therefore, your *Riddle*, rightly solv'd,
Shews a SUPERIOR is involv'd.

U.

For the Patriot.
To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

I have waited till the heat excited by the clashing of adverse opinions, has been extinguished, and the mind of man had a chance to disentangle itself from the web woven by the wily politician to entangle it; as a season fit to call the attention of my readers to a serious consideration of the convulsions every triennial election for governor occasion. Is it not to be feared, that at some period, perhaps not very distant, in those dreadful throes or struggles for power, by parties, that it will eventuate in the destruction of our Republican institutions? The people of Pennsylvania are a peaceable people, not inclined to riots; but experience has made it manifest, that the election for governor is contested with more animosity than any other, and it is generally conceded that the cause is the patronage vested by the constitution in him: that parties in power holding lucrative offices, make use of unjust means to hold them; and those out of power, make use of like means to get into power. Man is the same in all countries: power is tempting: history gives numerous instances where it has been pursued, by the ambitious, through fields of blood and peril—the father destroying the son, and the son the father, regardless of all the ties of consanguinity or virtue, and against all laws Divine and human, to come at the first station in the government.

That the duties of the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania are arduous, will not be denied. In making appointments some must be disappointed. Unfortunately for us, few of those high-minded men bear to have their ambition thwarted; with them it has the effect of a cancer on the body—it corrodes every virtue—their peace, their honesty and humanity are absorbed. The virtue or capability of a governor, when he incurs their displeasure, is to them as the dust in the balance. The history of Pennsylvania has two cases in point and of recent date—the first of them in the three last years of the administration of our worthy governor Simon Snyder. William Duane was instrumental in bringing him into power, and wished to have his friend Michael Leib appointed Secretary. On the refusal of the governor to suffer him to appoint his Secretary, he, Duane, wheeled round, and charged the man whom he before said possessed every virtue, with being ignorant and corrupt, and a violator of the constitution. It must be evident, to every impartial man, that if Mr. Snyder had suffered Duane to make the appointments, the voice of Duane would not have been raised against him. And had governor Findlay complied with the wishes of John Binns, and suffered him to appoint his friends, the Wurts's and others, and granted to himself the commission of an Alderman, is there a human being who can believe the state of Pennsylvania would have witnessed the prosecution of Mr. Seargeant or that of Wm. Findlay: but on the contrary, have we not cause to believe that if Mr. Findlay had been half as corrupt as represented by that demagogue, he would have granted his requests: knowing that he had a newspaper, circulating over a great part of the state, would it not have been a good way of securing Binns? We know that offices are the bone of contention—that a virtuous chief is liable to be assailed for not complying with the request of the ambitious; and by the promise and barter of offices, a knave or fool, may hold or obtain power. This avenue for corruption arises from the defect of our Constitution. Can we, as a wise people, be indifferent, when we see the cause of our yearnings? and should we not with one voice call for an effectual reform in our Constitution? If the patronage of the governor is too great, why not curtail it? We have all heard the great cry of Reform! Reform! before the election. The great object of Reform will now be to amend the constitution. I fear, however, the professed Reformers, will oppose all innovation. They will do as every party in power; the constitution will be good enough while they are reaping the harvest: but will arguments deter you from pursuing your interest?

A FRIEND TO REFORM.

For the Patriot.

Mr. Brindle,

Some years ago myself and family were in what might be called pretty good circumstances. We were reasonably industrious, and for the overplus productions of our industry we got a good price. By this we were enabled to live well both as to eating, drinking and wearing. We enjoyed all the comforts, and many of, what may be called, the luxuries of life. It is true we went in debt in the stores for some things that we might as well have done without, but we thought nothing of this, as we had debts coming from others to balance this, and also good prospects of, not only a continuation of high prices for what we could spare to sell, but also an increase of those prices. This was all very well; but, behold, to our great disappointment, the times took a turn. Money became very scarce; the Banks shut their vaults: we had grain and and other matters to sell, but there were few buyers, and the prices next to nothing. The Storekeepers pushed for what we owed them. I tried to collect what was owing to me, but could get nothing. My debtors put me off with telling me "it was hard times," and this I knew as well as they did. So that we were obliged by degrees, though very reluctantly, to curtail our expences. We get your paper regularly, and my wife, Margery, who, to do her justice, is a good economist, and something of a politician too, reads it very attentively. She discovered in it various saving expedients: among other things directions for cooking rye as a substitute for coffee. She tried this, and it succeeded beyond my expectations; though some of the boys and girls did not like it well at first, but we were forced all of us to put up with it; and with many other privations. I was anxious to know the causes of this change of times; and whenever I had an opportunity of conversing with persons of superior learning and information, I made it my business to enquire at them about it. I was told by some of our Storekeepers, and our Lawyers, and Bank officers and Directors, and our Ironmasters, Justices, and all our Doctors of every cast, and also some of our most knowing farmers, that the whole of these difficulties and hard times, were occasioned by the Democrats, that were they out of power every thing would flourish. That they all were vile corruptionists—that the fees & salaries of the officers were too enormous that they were rolling in wealth, and swallowed up all the money. That they had run the state over head and ears in debt, and left no money for public improvements. That governor Findlay had plundered the treasury and taken the money for his own use and that of his friends. And that if Joseph Hiester were put in he would remove all difficulties; raise the price of grain—lower the prices of store goods; make money as plenty as it was in Jerusalem in the days of Solomon—Serve for one fourth of the sallary that Findlay got. In a word, that we should have *golden times.* I was charmed with these fine prospects; and became a warm Hiesterite, and brought over all my sons and some of my neighbors.—Margery was not so sanguine, but thinks I to myself she is but a woman. I had always before been a Democrat, but thinks I to myself, if this be the way the democrats manage matters I'm done with them. Soon after the election I was at P——r's mill & was told that Hiester had certainly carried. I never heard any thing with more joy—not even the election of Jefferson. I went to the store, bought four pounds of coffee and a pound of tea, and gave six bushels of wheat for them, which I had in the mill; rushed home with all possible speed, told the news—gave Margery the tea and coffee, and told her we would have no more of her rye coffee; times would now soon alter—Wheat would soon be $2 per bushel, and every thing else in proportion.—That the first time I went to Bellefonte, or Aaronsburg, or to J. — I's Store, I would buy her, and each of the girl's, a silk gown, and the boys a suit of broad-cloth each.—For though I had not the money to pay for them now, we soon would, for Hiester would make glorious times. She cautioned me, in her usual dry way, not to be so much lifted up—that it was not all gold that glitters—that electioneering promises were not always to be trusted—that they were generally forgotten after the election is over; and that I had better never mind the silk dresses and suits of broad cloth, until I found those specious promises per-

formed. Margery is a sagacious sort of a woman; but I confess this fretted me a little at her. I never could bring her over to Hiester fairly, and I concluded this reply of her's arose from disappointed chagrine.—I asked her if she could pretend to know better than J. P. and W. I. and squire T. and J. B. and Dr. C——n, and Dr D——n, and all the knowing men in Bellefonte, from G——g down to lawyer B. and P. & all the knowing gentlemen in the county That none but the ignorant rabble & Dutch were democrats. Her reply was—"Well, it's all well that ends well"—the rye coffee was dismissed; but I put off buying the silk and broad cloth suits until the new governor would be sworn in, and then they would do for a new-years gift. I thought every day a year until that time would come—the assembly met and you gave us governor Findlay's message—I could not help liking it—I thought there were many good things in it—seemed almost sorry that I had voted against him. I soon after met Dr. C——n, and asked him his opinion of it. He said it was a mean rascally thing of him to recommend so many good things when the people had turned him out; especially to recommend the lowering of fees and salaries, now, when the reformers were about to take all the offices—that they ought to have the same chance that the corruptionists had—thinks I to myself, I do not understand this kind of reformation—but I retained my hopes that Hiester when he came in would set every thing right. Soon after this I got a paper which contained a dispute in the assembly about reducing the sallaries of the governor and some of the other offices; and found that it was supported chiefly by the democrats, and opposed by the leading reformers. This surprised me very much and vexed me too. My friend & neighbor, W. I. came in while we were talking about it, I asked him what could be the cause of this. He said that the constitution forbade lowering the sallaries, but that we would soon have a convention and that would set all to rights. Margety, with a sarcastic sneer, said "I thought that would be the way of it—I expected when you would get the helm in your own hands, something would stand in your way of performing your mighty work of reformation"; and then repeated a piece of rhyme which she learned out of an old almanac:

"Each make the public good their plea,
The end of all their wishes,
With half an eye a man may see,
Each want the loaves and fishes."

But said I—stop my dear, you are prejudiced, you can never give up your democratic notions. Stop until governor Hiester is sworn in and takes the helm in his own hand. He'll make them do right. I'll not give up my expectations yet. Stop until you see his first speech—and then, Dr. C——n told me, that Mr. G——g is to be the secretary of state and he'll see every thing set right I'll warrant you." That he will said W. I. He's a wise man, and has done much good in his time—"To himself," said Margery. If you expect that any change of times, for the better, will be made by those who were concerned in making and managing any of those banks. I expect you'll find yourselves like the man who set the fox to watch the geese. For my part said she, "I think it was the banks, and not the democrats that brought on the hard times. They gathered all the money they could pick up—divided it among themselves and their favorites, and then shut up their banks and refused to pay their notes:—plague upon such reformers say I": and without waiting for an answer she went out of doors. I apologized to my neighbor for her rudeness told him not to mind her, she was but a woman.

At last, however, your paper of the 30th of last month was brought by one of my boys, who had been at the post office kept at the STAND. I opened it; and among the first things that struck my eye was "THE INAUGURATION," in large letters. Now, said I, it's come, we'll have a remedy for all our maladies: a prescription for removing all our difficulties, and a method for curing all our distreses. I read it with great eagerness. It was only a description of the ceremonies by which the new Governor was conducted along the streets to the state house. Fudge, said I, what good will this do us? "That is the very kind of parade," said Margery, "they use in the old country, I'm told, when they crown their kings. There was no such balderdash used by the Democrats when their governor's were sworn in: But these reformers were always fond of aping the customs and manners of Kingly governments." Ah! But stop—stop, said I,—I was only reading the preface, here comes the thing itself—"INAUGURAL ADDRESS." Aye, now we'll have it; I read on full of expectation. He tells us three times, in the opening, that he had been chosen to be governor, and that contrary to his "inclination and judgment, which demands his acknowledgments, and for which he was filled with a lively sense of gratitude." Thinks I to myself, he need not have told us this, about being chosen, we read it in the papers long ago. But to make acknowledgments, and be filled with a lively sense of gratitude for being forced to accept of an office, "*contrary to his inclination and judgment*" was strange kind of feelings. Had it been spoken by an Irishman it might be called a *bull*; though Dutchmen may make *bulls* too. But, thinks I, can it be that there is a fine must be paid for not accepting the office of Governor, as there is for not accepting that of Constable. Surely there is, or he would not have served "contrary to his inclination and judgment." I am sure had I known this before the election I would not have voted for him, for it's a sin and a shame to force a man into an office against his will and judgment too. I read on, however, to find out the secret by which we were to get clear of all our troubles and difficulties. I came to the 5th paragraph, where he tells us that he was called to *the station* he was then in. Pox on it, says I to myself, how often will you tell us that,—when will you come to the point? I read on to the next, wherein he begins: "In deliberating upon the concerns of the Commonwealth—" Now, says I, we'll have it. He proceeds with a dismal story about the distresses we are in—This we all knew before. He then says, "*If* any thing could be done to encourage and revive the activity of our citizens; *If* any means could be devised to restore confidence and to prevent the sacrifice of property, with due attention to the rights of all parties, I should most heartily *concur* in any measures calculated to attain those desirable ends." I could contain myself no longer. I exclaimed, *if any thing could be done*——. A curse on it, is this all we are to get of those mighty things that Hiester was to perform when Governor? Are they all to end in *ifs* and *ands*? Is he to throw all the doings upon the Assembly, and he only to *concur*? Why, Findlay could, and would, have done all this and more. He never refused to concur with the Assembly in any measure they proposed to him, and he proposed some good things himself.

I am afraid we have been confoundedly taken in by those palavering gentry. I doubt we have made a bad exchange. "If any thing could be done." There was no *if*, or *and*, when the votes were hunting up. Hiester was then to do every thing himself, but he tells us now "that he should *heartily concur* in any measure contrived by the Assembly, composed, too, as it is, of a great part Democrats. "I told you," said Margery, with a sarcastic sneer, "that Hiester was no conjuror, but you would listen to those blasting, blowing fellows, and so deserted your party, and your principles. I thought all their flatteries & mighty reformations would end in smoke." I read on. He then goes on to tell them what they should do, about fees and sallaries, &c. some part of which they had done; others of which they were doing: and all of which Gov. Findlay had recommended before, and a great deal more and to much better purpose. I dashed the paper from me in a fit of rage and despair towards the fire. One of my daughters pulled it out, and said it would do to make paterns.—Margery laughed heartily, and said she supposed she must prepare some *rye* for coffee; and that her and the girls must do with linsey dresses, and the boys with home made coats and overalls. Next day I happened to meet one of my Doctor gentlemen. He requested me to sign a petition to prevent Quacks from imposing on the public; and told me also, that Governor Hiester's speech was printed on fine beautiful white satin, which he urged me to buy. I asked him the price; he said a dollar; I told him I would buy it, if it was intended to give Hiester the money arising out of the sales to pay his fine, and let him resign: for that I thought *Quack* GOVERNORS were worse than *quack Doctors*.

G. L.

Pennsvalley.

For the Patriot.

TO ——

On that fine form kind nature hath display'd,
And in judicious manner there pourtray'd,
Those charms that captivate the yielding heart,
And to all feeling bosoms will impart
Those hopes and fears, those joys and griefs of love,
A passion sacred to the powers above.
What tho' the rude, unsocial, may deride,
Or Stoic scorn, from principles of pride;
The ambitious may suppress, the wise conceal,
Yet all at times this tender impulse feel.
For sure such charms, with peerless beauty blest,
And virtue reigning in that lovely breast,
The rude unsocial mind with power control
And fire with dreams of love the churlish soul;
O'er Stoic minds, unfeeling made by pride,
With sway despotic must such charms preside;
And cause the heart which pity near could move,
To bow submissive at the voice of love.
The ambitious soul that does for glory seek,
Would cast his honors trembling at thy feet;
E'en Wisdom's self with pleasure would retire
From his deep thought, such beauty to admire.

X.

January 8, 1821.

Delinquent Collectors,

ONCE MORE you are called upon to settle up your Duplicates. No longer indulgence can possibly be given.

Collectors whose accounts are not closed in the Treasurer's books, are earnestly requested to attend at the January Court that their exonerations and centage may be adjusted and entered in the books.

By order of the Commissioners.

January 9, 1821.

Six cents Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, on the evening of the 7th inst. an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith business named ABRAHAM THOMPSON, aged about 18 or 19 years, fair complexion, middling tall, down look. Had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat and pantaloons. All persons are forbid harboring him or trusting him on my account. Any person bringing back said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

Halfmoon, Jan'y 9, 1821.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte January 1, 1821.

Isaac Alexander, Wm. Allen or Jacob Cook, William Adams, John Adams, John Barger, Robert Brady, John Billew, John Barr, James Brown, Antes Barthurst, Nathaniel Beck, W. Brindle, 3; Ephraim or John B. Bates, Mary Barnhart, Joseph Becker, Margaret Cook, Roland Curtin, 3; John Conrod, John Chub, Charles Callaher, Jane Carey, ——— Dell, Edward Davis, James Dundass, Samuel Duskey, Samuel Elder, Alexander Fulton, John Fisher, William Fisher, James Forster, esq. Robert Gordon, Catharine Glenn, Charles Huston, esq. Wm. Hartley, Henry Hallabaugh, James Hepburn, Thomas Hastings, sr. Thomas Hastings, James Harbison, Andrew Hunter, Joseph Hare, Samuel Hays, Robert Huey, Mr. Heaton, John Irwin, William Iddings, Henry Isahaur, James Kelly, Johanas Kirkhover, Rebeckah Lezeer, Nathan Laughead, James M'Clane, Patrick M'Kenna, Robert M'Bride, Samuel M'Clure, John Morris, Eliza Mendenhall, Edward Murphy, Samuel Main, James M'Cullough, Andrew M'Kee, esq Alexander M'Farlan, Magdalena Moore, Robert M'Auley, Joseph M'Pherson, Daniel M'Mullin, Edward M'Entire, Hamilton Moore, Samuel Moore, James M'Clelland, John Neff, James Neill, Charity Packer, Alexander Patton, Edward Pearse, William Packer, Aaron Packer, Susan Robertson, Thomas Reese, James Ross, Daniel Rigert, John Reiter, James Sterrett, F. W. Schnars, Wayne Smith, John Spence, George Shinyberger, Peter Spangler, John Tearney or Rowland Curtin, Elizabeth Taylor, Moses Thompson, William Underwood, George Williams, John Warner, Sarah Williams, John Wilson.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 22nd day of January, instant, A certain tract of land containing five hundred and fifty acres, with the appurtenances and improvements, situate in Ferguson township, adjoining lands of Philip Benner and others, called White Hall. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Park.

John Mitchell *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Jan'y 4, 1821.

Administration accounts.

Take notice that the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all persons concerned, and will be presented to the Orphans court to be held at Bellefonte, in and for Centre county, on the 24th day of January next, for allowance and confirmation.

1. The administration account of Mary Brickley and Daniel Koons, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Michael Brickley, late of Howard township deceased.

2. The administration account of George Shinyberger, acting administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of John Barr, late of Ferguson township deceased.

3. The administration account of John Furey acting administrator of &c. of John Sweeny late of Spring township dec'd.

Wm. Petrikin *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Bellefonte, December 25, 1820.

Creditors take Notice.

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth and the said court have appointed Tuesday the 23d day of January next, at the court house, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN M'LEAN.

Dec. 26th 1820.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Julian Green, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, and lives seperate and apart from me. This is to caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES GREEN, Jr.

January 4, 1821.

W. WARD

Tobacconist,

Informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business in the Borough of Bellefonte, where all orders in the line of his profession will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He keeps constantly on hand, a quantity of the best Segars, Snuff, Cut & Dry, &c. which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms, by the wholesale or retail.

Bellefonte, Dec. 26, 1820.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 22d day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables within said Counties, will take notice, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suiters Jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said Court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte this 17th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

POETRY.

From the Ohio Wachman.

WOMAN.

Woman who art thou? say who can!
Or art thou bliss or curse to man?
Woman what art thou? say who dare?
Ar thou Heaven's guide or folly's snare!

When man was lone, he then was pure—
Had stainless joy, for then no lure
Of guilty passions bar'd his way
To Heaven and its felicity.

Then woman came with angel air,
We hop'd to guide our solitude,
But ah! she only pois'd a snare
To keep us from our rectitude.

Dazzling she came in beauty's mould,
Too Heavenly thought for human;
Alas! the event has sadly told
That she was only—Woman.

There's not a groan of pale disease—
There's not a shriek of pain—
There's not a sigh that sorrow heaves,
Or aught that doth complain—

Nor bitter penetential tear—
Nor anguish of remorse—
Nor the last agony of fear
And pain that ends our course,
Of which fell woman's not the source.

LOVE LADY.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

THE subscriber having purchased from Mr. Peacock the establishment of the "*Harrisburgh Republican*," proposes t ocontinue the publication of a paper from the same office, under the above title in the following *manner*, and on the following *conditions*.

MANNER.

The *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* shall be published twice a week, during the sittings of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, to be neatly executed, on a handsome super-royal sheet. During the sessions, it shall contain a succinct sketch of the proceedings of the Legislature from day to day, and speeches of members occasionally; and, generally, through the whole year, it shall contain a summary of intelligence from every county in the state, and every state in the Union, an intelligent record of the proceedings in congress, when in session; with such selections from foreign papers, as will keep the reader in possession of an interesting chain of the passing events in Europe. The speeches of the President, and of all the several governors, shall be inserted through the year; the gross returns of elections, in every county, and appointment of officers, when attainable. This paper shall be a decided political one, devoted to the best interests of the *people*, on the republican principles which the editor is known to profess and practice. It shall not descend to little, vulgar, personal squabbles, with its fellow-prints; yet the official conduct of public officers, shall be scrutinized with a vigilant eye, and their errors fearlessly exposed, whenever the public good shall require it. Avoiding a servile sycophancy on the one part, and an indiscriminate outrage upon decorum, on the other, it is intended, that this paper, by a strict adherence to the immutable principles of truth and justice, and by a dignity of demeanor, worthy of a paper, published at the seat of government of one of the oldest, and most respectable states in the Union shall establish a *character* for itself that even its enemies shall respect. In short the editor has chosen for a model, that eminent and reputable print, the "*National Intelligencer*," and he is determined, as far as his abilities will go, to make *this* paper to the state of Pennsylvania, what *that* is to the United States—one exception however must be claimed, *for the present*:—*that* paper is in favor with the administration of the nation—*this* will not be so, with respect to the state, until a change takes place.

A price current, price of stocks, and course of exchange, shall be published weekly.

One page a week shall be devoted to miscellaneous literature; in which shall be inserted, original and selected essays, on morals, religion, arts, sciences, agriculture and care of taste, under the head of "*The Parcenery*," being "a joint tenure or inheritance," of all matters, except *politics* and *advertisements*. To "*The Parcenery*," we shall endeavor to draw the attention of the *Ladies*—and hope they will contribute much to its interest, by the dulcet charms of their enchanting labors.

CONDITIONS.

1st. Subscriptions shall be Three Dollars a year, wholly in advance, from distant subscribers; and half yearly in advance from those in the borough of Harrisburg and its vicinity.

2d. For six months, including the session of the Legislature, Two Dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing.

3d. For the session only, One Dollar and Fifty cents, to be paid at subscribing.

4th. Advertisements, of all descriptions, by associations, companies or individuals, One Dollar a square, if not inserted more than three times; if more than three insertions, 25 cents a square for every insertion after the third. Less than three insertions the same as three.

5th. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer shall be commenced about the 1st December, and subscribers to the "Harrisburg Republican," will be considered as engaged to this paper, unless notice to the contrary be given by the 10th of that month.

6th. Letters on business relating to the office, and communications for the paper must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

*** Subscribers should designate the time they subscribe for—whether for the *year*, for *six months*, or for *the session* only.

☞ Printers who wish to exchange are respectfully requested to insert this proposal, a few times.

C. MOWRY.

November 13, 1820.

Public Information.

FROM recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the Mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprize his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address, but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alledged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine Slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villagers whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspecting that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud and the proceeds solely applied to and divided among a large gang of confederated villians. From a source that can be relied on, they they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue on their depredatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that, within a short time past ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents. (for, bye the bye, they are all it is believed manufactured here,) they started to the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the Magistrates and other Civil Officers, where they make their appearance will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted there is little doubt but they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, *Mayor*

Mayors office, Philad. Nov. 25, 1820.

The Printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the community by giving the above one or more insertions in their respective papers, and by repeating the same for a few times for twelve months, when there is a dearth of news.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber lost sometime in the month of October 1819, a BOND, dated 31st December 1816, payable by Samuel Fierst, on the 1st day of Oct. 1819, for 125. She cautions all persons from taking an assignment on said Bond, from any person whatever: payment has been stopped.

Ann Kirk.

December 2nd 1820.

$75 REWARD.

The Subscriber will give the above reward and all reasonable charges, for apprehending and delivering to Michael Clay, esq. near Ephrata, Lancaster county, a man named

John Miller,

aged about 45 years—5 feet ten or 11 inches high, dark hair and eyes. He ran away from his family some time in January last, leaving a wife and nine small children; he is a Cooper and Miller by trade, took with him a large sum of money, and a number of papers belonging to the subscriber. Said Miller was married to my daughter and had nine children: He forged a check on the Reading Bank and received the money for it.

SARAH SPANSLER.

December 2, 1820.

N. B. He was apprehended in Penns valley the beginning of October; he paid the persons who apprehended him $30, and told them he was not the man, and got clear.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber cautions all persons in arrears for Rent, and who are bound for it by Bond or Mortgage, or otherwise; for the stone building standing on the top of the hill above the court house, in the Borough of Bellefonte, commonly called Greer's house; not to pay the same to the children of John Greer, deceased: as the subscriber is the legal owner of one moiety, or half part of said house and lot, and is entitled to one half of the rent thereof.

James Greer.

Lebanon co. Pa. Nov. 14, 1820.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fulling and Dyeing.

The subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that his new

Fulling Mill,

at Potter's mills, Potter township, will be in operation by the 15th of November, when he will receive

CLOTH

for fulling and dyeing, at the following places, viz. At the store of Hamilton Humes, Bellefonte; at the mill of Matthew Woods, Pennsvalley; at the store of Keen and Wasson, Milheim; Duncan and Forster, Aaronsburg, and at Brown's Mills and Wm. Thompson's tavern, Kishacoquillas valley; to which places respectively it will be returned when finished.

James Potter.

Potter's Mills, Oct. 31, 1820.

N. B. Persons leaving cloth, are desired to affix to it their names, with written direction of the manner of dressing, &c.

To be sold at private Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Thomas M'Calmont, Esq. late of Walker township deceased, Will be sold by private sale,

180 acres of land,

between thirty and forty of which are cleared, adjoining lands of James Sterrett, and others. For terms apply to,

Francis M'Ewen,
William Smyth,
Executors.

April 11, 1820.

Stray Colt.

SUNDAY the 28th day of May last strayed away from the Subscriber, living in Lawrence township, in the county of Clearfield, an iron grey, two years old,

Mare Colt,

more black than grey, with a white stripe in its face—tall of its age, has a very long tail and a small eye. Whoever can find the above described Colt, and gives me information so that I can get it again, shall have FIVE dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

GERHARD PHILIPP GULICH.

December 2nd 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding stock in the

Lewistown & Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road,

that have not paid the amount of stock held by them, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th day of January next, otherwise suits will be brought for the balance due.

By order of the Board,

GEO. M'CLELLAND, *Treasurer.*

Dec. 2, 1820.

☞ Stockholders residing in Centre County are requested to pay their stock to W. W. Potter, esq. and take his receipt.

TO PRINTERS.

The establishment of the

"Bellefonte Patriot,"

Is offered for Sale. This establishment holds forth many advantages; and will amply recompence any one who can devote his time and attention to the same. For terms apply by letter, post paid, to

W. BRINDLE.

February 16th 1820.

PRINTNG.

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.